REVISED

ERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN
OF THE PHILIPPINE ENVIRONMENTAL
GOVERNANCE PROJECT
(ECOGOV)







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PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN OF THE PHILIPPINE ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE PROJECT (ECOGOV)

This project is implemented by Development Alternatives, Inc. with the support of its subcontractors:

Orient Integrated Development Consultants, Inc.
Resources, Environment and Economics Center for Studies, Inc.
Winrock International
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Development Atternatives, Inc.



Performance Monitoring Plan of the Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov)

The Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) of the Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov) is a tool that project management will use to manage the collection of information to monitor performance and support its decision-making processes. The PMP focuses on EcoGov's key outcomes and outputs. It defines each performance indicator that will be used; describes the source, method, frequency and schedule of data collection; and identifies the person or team who will be responsible for collecting the required data or for coordinating/ supervising data collection by an external group. The PMP ensures that data collection on the indicators is timely and that a consistent methodology is adopted in the generation of time-series data.

The EcoGov performance indicators are presented in the results framework, which shows how the project inputs, activities, and outputs relate to the intermediate objectives and the goal. The Project Goal to "revitalize the economy and accelerate sustainable growth" puts together the USAID/Philippines' Mission Goal and the Strategic Objective (SO4) for the environment program. The EcoGov Project has no explicit intent to undertake field measurement of the impacts on local incomes and general poverty reduction thus the PMP does not provide performance indicators for the goal level. However, the Project may undertake some economic analysis to provide some quantification of the potential economic impacts of improved management of forest and coastal resources and solid wastes. Also as part of the project documentation process, anecdotal information will be gathered on economic and investment opportunities that are generated as a result of project activities in specific project sites.

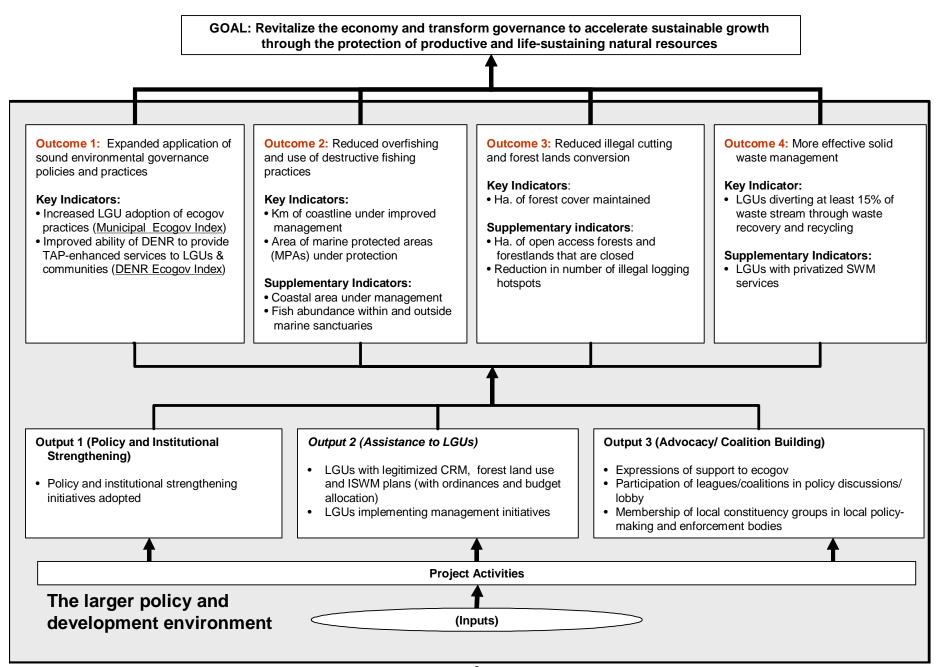
Outcomes

SO4 highlights the reduction of threats posed by illegal fishing, overfishing, illegal logging, and forest conversion, and unmanaged solid wastes. These are to be addressed through a combination of technical solutions and the adoption of good ecogovernance principles and practices. The outcomes or results that are to ultimately contribute to the Project Goal can thus be divided into two: a) improved management of coastal and forest resources, and solid wastes, and b) expanded application of good ecogovernance by the DENR and LGUs.

Improved resource management will be measured using the environmental indicators suggested in the Delivery Order and the GOP-USAID Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). In the results framework, these are indicated as the key indicators. For each sector, a set of supplementary indicators are added to show in more concrete terms the reduction of environmental threats (i.e., reduction in number of illegal logging hotspots, fish abundance within and outside marine sanctuaries) and to further highlight improvements in the management of coastal, forest and solid wastes that will significantly address the threats (i.e., area of the coastal zone that is managed, open access forestlands that are closed, LGUs privatizing SWM services).

It will be noted that in the previous draft of the PMP (March 2002), such indicators as hectares of forest under CBFM and illegal logging and illegal fishing apprehensions resulting in filing of cases were part of the project's set of indicators. These are no longer included in the current PMP draft. The USAID has indicated to EcoGov that the CBFM targets will be optional. The exclusion of the indicators on apprehensions was based on field investigations and consultations done by EcoGov on the availability and reliability of data sources on apprehensions and filing of cases. They showed that such information is non-existent in almost all LGUs and where they may be found, the information would be dated, unorganized and therefore unreliable for evaluation purposes.

Results Framework for EcoGov



Given the project's time limitation, the Team believes that the expected environmental outcomes will not be fully realized within the remaining project period. LGUs will, at best, be able to implement only their Year 1 activities, which may not generate yet all the expected outcomes. EcoGov thus proposes to use interim indicators for most of these outcomes. These interim indicators, which are defined in the PMP, will use the quantities in the legitimized plans to represent the results that are expected to occur when the plans are implemented. Consider the examples below:

Expected Outcome: Hectares of forest cover maintained

Interim Measure: Hectares of forest cover that are covered by allocation instruments

proposed in the approved FLUP and by more effective on-site management

arrangements as proposed in the FLUP

Expected Outcome: Open access forestlands that are closed

Interim Measure: Hectares of open access forestlands that are proposed in the approved

FLUP for tenure coverage

The legitimization of the plans (and the approval of the implementation budget) increases the certainty that such results will happen in the future.

Found in Annex A are the proposed summary forms for the recording and reporting of the expected outcomes.

For the governance outcomes, two governance indices will be developed, one for LGUs and another for DENR. The LGU EcoGovernance Index will measure, using a standard protocol, the level of adoption of governance policies and practices by EcoGov-assisted LGUs at a given period, using a 0-1 rating system. The protocol will cover good governance practices in four functions of LGUs: a) resource management planning, b) budgeting, c) contracting, bidding and procurement, and d) issuance of permits, licenses and other tenure or utilization rights.

The DENR index acknowledges DENR's role as the primary service provider to LGUs and communities. It is designed to measure the ability of PENRO, and CENROs to provide services related to the three sectors in a manner that is transparent, accountable and participatory.

The two indices are still being developed. It is recognized that the project period is too short to be able to establish a significant change between 2003 and 2004. EcoGov's current strategy is to carry out the development, testing and initial application of the LGU index (to provide the baseline) and conduct one or two measurements within the life of the project. At the same time, it will pursue its institutionalization in an organization (e.g., League of Municipalities in the Philippines, an academic institution) that would be able to continue its use and even expand its coverage after the completion of EcoGov. The DENR Index will be developed with DENR and will be made part of the DENR's periodic performance evaluation system.

From among the elements that will be included in the LGU index, specific indicators for transparency, accountability and participatory decision-making may be selected for special tracking during the life of EcoGov. These specific indicators will be selected once the Indices are finalized.

Outputs

The outputs that are critical to achieve the results or outcomes are grouped into three: a) policy and institutional (DENR) strengthening initiatives; b) legitimized TAP-enhanced LGU plans and implementation activities; and c) leagues, federations, and coalitions supporting the promotion of good ecogovernance.

A tracking system has been established to determine the project's progress in completing them using progress milestones to serve as intermediate outputs. For the CRM, FFM and ISWM planning,

these milestones are based on key activities identified in the training modules that have been designed for each sector and they usually highlight a particular TAP practice (e.g., <u>community-validated</u> resource appraisal). The policy and institutional milestones are also defined in broader terms. The description of these milestones is included in the PMP and EcoGov will be reporting on them on a monthly basis. See Annexes B, D and E for the tracking and reporting forms and Annex C for the detailed description of the progress milestones on the three technical sectors.

Some of the qualitative dimensions of the milestones and progress towards attaining the desired outcomes will be subjects for process documentation. Among the themes that will be considered for process documentation are conflict mitigation/consensus building in resource allocation and zoning, civil society participation, inter-LGU collaboration in law enforcement, promotion of private investments, etc. Process documentation will provide critical inputs to the refinement of approaches and highlight lessons for dissemination.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN of the Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov)

Goal: Revitalize the Economy and Transform Governance to Accelerate Sustainable Growth through the Protection of Productive, Life-Sustaining Natural Resources

(1) Performance Indicator	(2) Definition	(3) Data Source(s)	(4) Data Collection Method(s)	(5) Frequency and Schedule of Data Collection	(6) Responsibility Center
-	panded application of sound pagement	governance polici	es and practices in co	bastai, forestry and	solid waste
Key Indicator 1: Increased adoption of governance practices in coastal, forestry and solid waste management by LGUs, measured through a LGU EcoGovernance Index	The level of adoption by LGUs of transparency, accountability and participatory decision-making (TAP) practices in four LGU functions related to forest and coastal resources and solid waste management: a) resource management planning, b) budgeting, c) contracting, bidding and procurement, and d) issuance of permits, licenses and other tenure or utilization rights. These practices will be identified in a protocol, with each item given a specific score. The index score that an LGU can obtain will range from 0 to 1 (maximum score). The median score of all LGUs covered by the study will indicate the overall ecogovernance rating of LGUs at the time of the survey.	Results of rapid assessment of LGUs participating in EcoGov using the triangulation method. Information will be sourced from a) interviews with LGU management or staff, b) interviews with selected community members, and c) review of pertinent documents.	A standard protocol will be used for all participating LGUs. This will be administered by an LSP, which will be hired to establish the baseline and conduct one or two assessments within the remaining life of the project.	The baseline will be established in the second semester of 2003. One or two assessments will be held in 2004, with one serving as end-of-project assessment. The institutionalization of the use of the index is under study and the League of Municipalities in the Philippines (LMP) is being considered as a potential user of the tool after the project.	The Policy and Institutional Team is leading the development of the protocol and the index through the deployment of local and expat STTAs. The Regional Teams will exercise supervision over the LSPs during data collection. The analysis of individual LGU and regional scores, and overall reporting will be under the responsibility of

(1) Performance Indicator	(2) Definition	(3) Data Source(s)	(4) Data Collection Method(s)	(5) Frequency and Schedule of Data Collection	(6) Responsibility Center
					the Manila- based Specialists.
Key Indicator 2: Improved ability of DENR to provide TAP-enhanced services to LGUs and communities, measured through a DENR Eco- Governance Index	The ability of DENR field units (Regional Office, PENRO and CENRO) to support efforts of LGUs on forest and coastal resources, and solid waste management. TAP principles are expected to be demonstrated in the delivery of such support. The DENR Index will also focus on the four functions defined for LGUs: a) resource management planning, b) budgeting, c) contracting, bidding and procurement, and d) issuance of permits, licenses and other tenure or utilization rights.	Interviews with DENR field officers (PENROs and CENROs), which have jurisdiction over EcoGov LGUs. The information obtained will be validated or cross- checked with the LGUs being serviced by the concerned DENR field office.	The protocol for the DENR Index is under development. The indicators to be included in the protocol and the arrangements for the conduct of periodic assessments will be fleshed out during the forthcoming training of DENR regional and field officers in July 2003.	The baseline will be established upon completion of the protocol and its approval by DENR management. This will be held during the second half of 2003. An end-of-project assessment will be held towards the end of 2004. The inclusion of the DENR index in the periodic performance review of DENR field offices is being considered for the institutionalization of the assessment process.	The Policy and Institutions Team is leading the development of the protocol and the index. The arrangements for the application of the protocol have yet to be worked out with the DENR HRMS and Field Operations.
	uced overfishing and use of	destructive fishing	practices	T	
Key Indicator 1: Kilometers of coastline under improved management	The length of coastlines that LGUs have placed under management with the actual implementation of their legitimized coastal resource management and fisheries management plans.	LGU reports on their CRM plan imple- mentation and fisheries manage- ment and enforce- ment activities	Review of reports to determine extent of implementation of plans. This can be supplemented with key informant interviews.	Every 6 months (Nov and May).	The Regional Coastal Specialists will report on the status of plan implementation by LGU (for

(1) Performance Indicator	(2) Definition	(3) Data Source(s)	(4) Data Collection Method(s)	(5) Frequency and Schedule of Data Collection	(6) Responsibility Center
	The total length of the coastline (in kilometers) will be derived from the plans or LGU maps. Interim measure				activities implemented within the project period).
	The length of coastline covered by LGUs which have completed at least one the following: (a) municipal water boundary delineation supported by an LGU ordinance and budget for its enforcement, (b) a written CRM plan that has been validated with concerned communities and legitimized by the SB, (c) fishery regulation and enforcement plan supported with fishery ordinances and budget allocation for its implementation. The legitimization of the CRM plan will include the approval of the implementation budget and the commitment to allocate the required budget in the LGUs' annual investment plan. This action of the LGU is taken as a firm commitment of the LGUs to put the planned measures into place.	Legitimized plans, municipal ordinances, and resolutions approving budget for plan implementation, annual investment plan.	Review of legitimized plan, resolutions, ordinances and budget allocation in the annual investment plans		The Regional Coastal Specialists will periodically report on the status of plan formulation, legitimization and budget approval. Regional report may be validated by Manila-based Specialists.
Key Indicator 2: Area of marine protected areas (MPAs) under	The area (in hectares) of the established protected areas in the coastal zone (marine sanctuaries	Approved manage- ment plan, ordi- nance and budget	Review of management plan, ordinance, budget allocation in annual	Every 6 months (Nov and May).	The Regional Coastal Specialists will

(1) Performance Indicator	(2) Definition	(3) Data Source(s)	(4) Data Collection Method(s)	(5) Frequency and Schedule of Data Collection	(6) Responsibility Center
protection	and mangroves), which are jointly managed by LGUs and communities, per the approved management plan for the protected area. The area is considered "managed" when the management plan, including its budget, is approved by the LGU, the ordinance establishing the boundaries and the enforcement protocols have been adopted, and at least one of the following initial implementation activities have been completed: establishment of bouys, signages and posting of public announcements, appointment of fish wardens, conduct of para-legal training, regular patrols and community IEC activities. The "MPA area" will consist of the core or "no-take" area (as defined by the established boundaries) and an estimated spillover area. The latter is the potential area for increased fish yield, which is estimated to be about 10% of the core or "no-take" area.	allocation; LGU reports on the implementation of their MPA management plan	investment plan, and LGU progress report. This can be supplemented with key informants interviews		periodically report on the status of MPA management plan formulation, approval and implementation. Regional report may be validated by Manila-based Specialists.
Supplementary Indicator1: Coastal area under management	The coastal area covered by management activities of LGUs and coastal communities, following their CRM plan and/or	LGU report on the coverage/ extent of their management activities.	Review of LGU report. This may be supplemented with key informant interviews	Every 6 months (Nov and May)	The Regional Coastal Specialists will report on the

(1) Performance Indicator	(2) Definition	(3) Data Source(s)	(4) Data Collection Method(s)	(5) Frequency and Schedule of Data Collection	(6) Responsibility Center
	their fisheries management plan. The area could be less than the total area of an LGU's municipal waters (based on 15 km distance from the shore) as in some cases, LGUs and communities may decide to initially limit their management/enforcement plans to areas or zones which they can realistically manage given their manpower and financial capability. The coastal area may include the terrestrial area (1 km inward from the shoreline) if such are covered by current management activities of the LGU.				status of plan implementation by LGU (for activities implemented within the project period).
	Interim measure: The coastal area that LGUs and communities commit to protect and manage based on the legitimized CRM and/or fisheries management plan. The coastal area includes a) the terrestrial area (1 km inward from the shoreline), and b) the municipal waters covered by the CRM or fisheries management plan. It is possible that plans will initially cover an area that is less than the LGU's municipal waters (based on 15 km distance from the shore).	Legitimized zoning in the CRM plans and/or fisheries management plans	Review of legitimized CRM plans and/or fisheries management plans		Regional CRM Specialist will report on the progress of CRM/zoning and fisheries management planning, approval and budget appropriation.

(1) Performance Indicator	(2) Definition	(3) Data Source(s)	(4) Data Collection Method(s)	(5) Frequency and Schedule of Data Collection	(6) Responsibility Center
Supplementary Indicator2: Fish abundance within and outside marine sanctuaries	The change in fish density and composition within and outside marine sanctuaries. This will indicate improvement in fish stock resulting from the management of marine sanctuaries.	Underwater fish visual census. This study will be limited however to five MPA sites only (one site in Central Mindanao, two sites in Western Mindanao, one site in Central Visayas and the last site will be in Aurora).	The fish visual census will be conducted in five selected MPA sites either before or at the early part of MPA establishment. The initial survey will establish the baseline. The fish visual census will be repeated a year after to establish the change from the first census. In between the two census periods, community-based periodic monitoring will be done by community members trained on participatory M and E methods. The data to be generated will supplement the annual fish visual census data and help explain trend between the two periods.	Annual (June/July 2003 and June/July 2004)	An LSP, which has expertise in fish visual census, will be hired to generate the annual data. The LSP will be under the supervision of national Specialists.
OUTCOME 3: Red Key Indicator: Hectares of forest	uced illegal cutting and fores The existing forests that are	stlands conversior Forest cover maps	The area with existing	Every 6 months (Nov	The DENR
cover maintained	covered by allocation/ tenure	found in the FLUP or	forest cover will be	and May).	EcoGov

(1) Performance Indicator	(2) Definition	(3) Data Source(s)	(4) Data Collection Method(s)	(5) Frequency and Schedule of Data Collection	(6) Responsibility Center
	instruments issued by DENR, NCIP and Congress/ Office of the President (in the case of land grants, reservations and protected areas), including comanagement agreements between DENR and LGUs. Also included under this indicator are forest cover found in tenured but unmanaged areas, which have been placed (through DENR and LGU actions) under more effective on-site management. The UNEP/EAP-AP definition of forest will be adopted. "Forest: land covered by trees with percent canopy cover greater than 10%. Trees are wood plants with single stem and more than 3 meters in height. Forests with 10-40% canopy cover is classified as open forest while those with 40% and above is classified as closed forest".	generated through the Mindanao mapping contract, and maps supporting the issued allocation instruments.	determined from the relevant maps through map overlay analysis/GIS.		Regional Focal Group (ERFG) will report on actual issuance of tenurial instruments by DENR; NCIP (CADTs), and on co-manage- ment agree- ments signed.
	Interim measure				
	The total area of existing forest cover that are a) to be covered by the allocation/tenure instruments proposed in the FLUP and b) presently tenured forests but unmanaged, which are proposed in the FLUP to be placed under more effective on-site	LGU legitimized and DENR approved municipal FLUP, which the forest cover map, and proposed land allocation map.	The forest cover map and the proposed land allocation will be analyzed (through GIS or manual overlay) to determine/estimate forest cover that meets indicator. Estimates will		The Regional Uplands Specialists will derive the data from the maps in the approved FLUP.

(1) Performance Indicator	(2) Definition	(3) Data Source(s)	(4) Data Collection Method(s)	(5) Frequency and Schedule of Data Collection	(6) Responsibility Center
	management. The FLUP not only has to be legitimized by the LGU (legitimization will include approval of implementing budget) but should also be approved by DENR through a MOA between the DENR and LGU. The MOA signifies the commitment of DENR to issue the allocation instruments proposed in the FLUP and of the LGU to provide budgetary support to plan implementation. The MOA will also empower the LGUs and the potential tenure holders to act as "pressure points" for the issuance of appropriate and agreed-upon tenure or allocation instruments.	The satellite mapping under EcoGov is expected to provide more accurate information on existing forest cover in Mindanao EcoGov regions.	be refined with the use of LandSat imagery and GIS technology.		
Supplementary Indicator 1: Hectares of open access forest lands that are closed	The "open access" areas include those lands, which at present are not under any form of tenure or allocation instrument as well as previously allocated forestlands, which have no effective on-site management. The "open access" areas that are closed will include a) the area covered by tenure instruments that are issued by DENR, NCIP and Congress/Office of the President (in the case of land grants, reservations	Map of open access forestlands; map of allocation/tenure instruments issued by DENR, NCIP, others.	The open access areas that are closed will be determined from the relevant maps through map overlay analysis/ GIS.	Every 6 months (Nov and May)	The DENR ERFG will provide reports on issuances of tenurial instruments by DENR; NCIP for CADTs, and co-manage- ment agree- ments for specific watersheds.

(1) Performance Indicator	(2) Definition	(3) Data Source(s)	(4) Data Collection Method(s)	(5) Frequency and Schedule of Data Collection	(6) Responsibility Center
	and protected areas) and b) area of allocated but largely unmanaged lands that have been placed under more effective management.				
	Interim measure:				
	The "open access" areas in the legitimized and approved FLUP that are proposed to be placed under various allocation instruments. Also the area of allocated but unmanaged forestlands that are proposed for more effective management in the legitimized and approved FLUP.	LGU-legitimized and DENR-approved municipal FLUP which has maps on a) existing tenure and "open access" areas and b) proposed land allocation	The open access map and the proposed land allocation will be analyzed (through GIS or manual overlay) to determine/estimate open access that will be closed when FLUP is implemented.		The Regional Uplands Specialists will derive the data from the legitimized and approved FLUP.
	With the MOA between DENR and LGU (whereby DENR commits to process and issue the proposed allocation instruments, and the LGU commits to cover the cost of processing tenure or allocation), it is assumed that actual tenure issuance will be in accordance with the proposals in the FLUP.				
Supplementary Indicator 2: Reduction in the number of illegal logging hotspots	The decrease in the number of illegal logging hotspots in the LGU. The "hotspots" will refer to specific areas in the forestlands where illegal logging activities are	Community- generated issues map, documentation of community consultations, key	A community mapping exercise will be organized for the identification and location of hotspots.	Every 6 months (Nov and May)	The Regional Teams will ensure that follow up issues mapping

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	deemed by upland communities to be prevalent or have covered a significant area. In the FLUP, these hotspots will be reflected in the issues map which is usually generated through community mapping. The FLUP issues map will provide the baseline data.	informants from the concerned barangays	There has to be consensus among the community mapping exercise on the hotspots identified. A brief description of these hotspots will be generated from the mapping participants or from key informants from concerned communities. Mapping of illegal logging hotspots will be repeated every six months to determine if the number of hotspots is declining or increasing through time. Key informants are expected to provide information to explain the changes.		is done regularly in the participating LGUs
	e effective solid waste mana	gement	1	T	
Key Indicator: Number of LGUs diverting at least 15% of waste stream from disposal facilities through waste recovery and recycling	Number of LGUs that have effectively reduced total waste disposal volume by at least 15% through the adoption of such diversion activities as reuse, recycling, and composting at source. These waste diversion activities may be done by the informal sector or by organized solid waste management entities.	Assessment of waste practices at different waste sources, and waste characterization results (waste at source and at disposal site)	The volume of waste generated at source and disposed in the dumpsite will be derived from the waste characterization in each LGU, which will cover a sample from households and establishments. (The	Annually (Sept 2003 and Sept 2004) for purposes of reporting the results. The data will be generated by the LGUs according to their respective workplans.	The Regional Team will work closely with the LGU ISWM Technical Working Group in generating the required data and in performing the

(1) Performance Indicator	(2) Definition	(3) Data Source(s)	(4) Data Collection Method(s)	(5) Frequency and Schedule of Data Collection	(6) Responsibility Center
	The volume of waste that is diverted is calculated by comparing the total volume of waste generated at source (based on a sample from households and establishments) and the total volume of waste disposed at the dumpsite (end-of-pipe). The % diversion is the ratio of the total volume of waste diverted to the total volume of waste generated at source. (The analysis on waste diversion may be done separately for biodegradable and recyclable waste).		waste characterization will also provide a breakdown of the waste into biodegradable, non- biodegradable (recycla- ble and residual) and special wastes.) A computer program will generate the required analysis on waste diversion. The initial results will serve as the baseline. The LGUs will under- take another waste assessment and characterization a year after. The results will be compared with the baseline to determine the change in the magnitude and % of diversion.		calculations.
Supplementary Indicator: Number of LGUs with privatized SWM services	Number of LGUs, which have privatized major SWM activities such as collection and hauling of waste, materials recovery and management of disposal facilities using good governance practices. Privatization includes contracting the services of NGOs, civic groups and private enterprises to undertake any or all of significant	Implemented MOAs or contracts for particular services; contractors' reports	Review of contracts and contractors' reports. These may be supplemented with interviews with key informants	Every 6 months (Nov and /May)	Regional Teams will monitor privatization initiatives of LGUs (within the project period).

(1) Performance Indicator	(2) Definition	(3) Data Source(s)	(4) Data Collection Method(s)	(5) Frequency and Schedule of Data Collection	(6) Responsibility Center
	SWM services. Interim measure: Number of LGUs with privatization plans explicitly provided in their legitimized ISWM plans.	Legitimized ISWM plans	Review of legitimized ISWM plans		Regional ISWM Specialists/ Associates will report on relevant provisions in the legitimized ISWM plan. Regional report may be validated by Manila-based Specialists.
OUTPUT 1: Policy	y and institutional strengther	ing initiatives			_
Policy and institutional strengthening initiatives completed and adopted	The policy and institutions initiatives will be divided into two: Policy initiatives on the three technical sectors (policy studies, review, governance enhancements) Institutional initiatives to streamline and improve DENR's operational policies, internal processes and organizational arrangements to promote ecogovernance within DENR (e.g., due	Periodic progress reports of the concerned Specialists and contractors/LSPs. Completed outputs.	Each initiative will be tracked in relation to four major steps: a) completion of draft/preliminary output, b) internal review of output within EcoGov, c) discussions of outputs with LGUs, DENR and other counterparts, and d) finalization and submission of outputs to DENR and USAID. See Annex B for the standard tracking and	Monthly	The assigned technical coordinator will periodically report on the status of each initiative.

(1) Performance Indicator	(2) Definition	(3) Data Source(s)	(4) Data Collection Method(s)	(5) Frequency and Schedule of Data Collection	(6) Responsibility Center
	diligence, code of conduct, etc.) All policy and institutional strengthening initiatives that are listed in the approved PLI workplan will be included.		report form used. The tracking form will be updated based on the reports submitted by the Specialists and LSPs. A narrative description of the status is entered in the form.		
OUTPUT 2: Stren	gthened TAP-enhanced plan	ning and impleme	ntation capabilities at	the local level	
LGU with legitimized FLUPs, CRM plans and 10-year ISWM plans	Legitimized plans mean that a) the plans have gone through a process of community validation and subsequently a public hearing, b) it has been presented, discussed and endorsed by the Municipal Development Council, and c) it has been approved for implementation by the Sangguniang Bayan (SB) through an SB resolution, which should likewise approve the implementation budget and commit to provide budget allocation in the LGU's annual investment plan. In the case of FLUP, legitimization of the plan by the SB will be followed by a MOA between the DENR and LGU plan implementation particularly re tenure processing and issuance.	Periodic reports of the Regional Teams Progress reports of the engaged LSPs Completed outputs. Reports from participating LGUs on their implementation activities	The planning process designed for each sector requires the completion of several intermediate outputs (e.g., resource assessment, zoning, etc). There are also initial implementation activities that are expected to occur within the project period. The key intermediate outputs in both planning and implementation have been identified and are considered as progress milestones in the tracking system that will be used to monitor progress of LGUs. Refer to Annex C for the listing and	Monthly	Regional technical specialists/staff will update the progress milestones report form for their respective sectors and regions. Manila-based specialists will consolidate these.
LGUs implementing	This refers to LGUs which have		description of the		

(1) Performance Indicator	(2) Definition	(3) Data Source(s)	(4) Data Collection Method(s)	(5) Frequency and Schedule of Data Collection	(6) Responsibility Center
management initiatives	initiated implementation activities per their legitimized sectoral and/or other management plans (i.e., MPA management plan, fisheries management plan). Examples of these are LGUs which have a) entered comanagement agreements for specific watersheds, b) established marine protected areas, c) implemented fisheries management measures, d) completed pre-feasibility studies for MRFs, and e) completed evaluation (and approved) proposed sanitary landfill site. The initial implementation activities on the three sectors that are considered doable within the remaining life of EcoGov Project are identified in the progress milestones which are listed in Annex B.		progress milestones. The status of each LGU in completing the milestones will be described in the progress milestones report form (see Annex D). Such tracking system will allow counting of the number of LGUs at different stages of the planning and implementation process.		
	porations and linkages estab				1
Support to environmental governance as indicated by:	Covered in this component are national and regional/sub-regional coalitions/federations/leagues and local civil society organizations that are supported	Reports/documen- tation on agreements made and assistance provided the	Review/consolidation of documentation and reports. The proposed tracking form for this output is in Annex E.	Monthly	The regional staff assigned to IEC/ advocacy will be responsible
 Expressions of support to environmental governance Participation in policy advocacy/ 	by EcoGov to be able to advocate for policy reforms, help promote good governance practices, create demand for good governance from DENR and LGUs, and effectively	coalitions/ federations/leagues and local civil society organizations			for preparing monthly summaries on status of advocacy work in the regions.

(1) Performance Indicator	(2) Definition	(3) Data Source(s)	(4) Data Collection Method(s)	(5) Frequency and Schedule of Data Collection	(6) Responsibility Center
 lobby activities Membership in local policy-making and law enforcement bodies Others 	participate in policy-making and law enforcement.	Reports/documentation on the activities of the assisted coalitions/federations/leagues and local civil society organizations			Manila-based Advocacy Specialist will report on initiatives at the national level.

Annexes

Summary Table of Outcomes

Sector: CRM

Outcome: Reduced overfishing and use of destructive fishing practices

utcome. Neduced ov		CRM Int	erventions			Coastal Zone Und	ler Management	ſ	MPA
Region/Province/ Municipality	Municipal Water Delineation	CRM Plan	MPA	Fishery Management	Km of Coastline Under Management	Terrestrial	Municipal Waters	Core Area	Spill over Area
' '									

Sector: FFM

Outcome: Reduced illegal cutting and forest land conversion

Outcome. Reduced			Curren	t Situation							-
		Open A	ccess Area		Forests		Open access		Illega	al Logging Hots	pots
Region/Province/ Municipality	Total Forestlands	No Tenure	Tenured but unmanaged	Natural Forest	Refo/Plan	Others	access area that is closed	Forest cover maintained	No. at start of FLUP	After 6 months	End of project
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Sector: ISWM

Outcome: More effective solid waste management

Outcome: More effective solid waste management Waste Diversion (End of Project) Region/Province/ Municipality Total Recyclable Biodegradable Total Recyclable Biodegradable Collection Management of MRF Facility Others Others Privatized Services Management of MRF Facility Others Other	Outcome. More enec	Was	te Managemer	IL Isolino)	Waste	Diversion (End.	of Project)				
Region/Province/ Municipality Total Recyclable Biodegradable Total Recyclable Biodegradable Total Recyclable Biodegradable Biodegradable Collection Management of MRF Facility Others Others And		VVas	(in %)	iscinic)	Wasic	(in %)	or r roject <i>j</i>		Privatized	Services	
								Garbage Collection		Management of Disposal Facility	Others

Tracking/Reporting Form: Policy and Institutional Strengthening

Outputs an Deliverables	Preparation of draft output	Internal review (within EcoGov)	Discussions with LGUs, DENR, DA/BFAR and other counterparts	Finalization and submission to DENR and USAID	Status of adoption or implementation
A. Policy Initiatives					
B. Institutional Strengt	hening Initiatives				

Progress Milestones: TA to LGUs

Coastal Resources Management

Milestone	Description	Verifiable Outputs
I. CRM Planning		
a. Jointly agreed inter-LGU municipal waters boundaries	Terminal points have been verified/ validated, community consultations have been held on the boundaries, there is consensus among LGUs on these boundaries and the agreed boundaries have been mapped. The map will bear the signature of the LGU LCEs and must be supported by a documentation indicating the method used in reading/ establishing the boundaries and the professionals who undertook the reading/establishment of the boundaries.	 Map showing the jointly agreed boundaries Joint resolution endorsing map to NAMRIA
	As further indication of inter-LGU agreement, there must be joint LGU resolution endorsing map to NAMRIA.	
b. Ordinance on establishment an enforcement of municipal water boundaries	agreed municipal water boundaries and adopting an enforcement plan. The municipal ordinance should contain a caveat stating that the final boundaries will be subject to NAMRIA approval. The plan should contain enforcement strategies, the institutional and organizational arrangements for enforcement, financing scheme, and inter-LGU arrangements, e.g., unified legislations.	SB ordinance establishing the municipal water boundaries SB resolution approving the enforcement plan, which includes budget for its implementation Inter-LGU agreement for the enforcement of municipal water boundaries
c. Participatory resource and socio-econ assessment	A participatory biophysical and socio-economic assessment has been conducted covering fish habitat (corals, mangroves, seagrasses), fisheries practices and management, and the socio-economic situation in coastal barangays. The assessment report should have been reviewed by the TWG; the findings should have been validated with the concerned communities. The assessment should have been refined based on results of TWG review and community validation.	 Validated resource and socio- economic assessment findings Documentation of the community validation Barangay-generated zoning maps (sketch)
d. Validated coastal zoning map	Through consensus-building workshops, the proposed management zones at the barangay level have been integrated and harmonized at the municipal level. The resulting management zones are reflected in a technical coastal zoning map. The proposed zoning has been validated with stakeholders and refined based on results of validation.	 Coastal zoning map (technical map) Proposed municipal zoning map (sketch)

	Milestone	Description	Verifiable Outputs
	Legitimized CRM plan	The municipal/city CRM Plan has been drafted in accordance with given guidelines, presented to the MDC and SB and formally adopted by them. The draft plan should have been validated (i.e., public hearing) with the communities prior to its presentation to the MDC. Adoption of the plan includes the budget for its implementation. (The SB resolution should state that the LGU would include the necessary budget in its annual budget allocation).	 CRM plan document (final) MDC resolution endorsing adoption of the plan SB resolution adopting the plan (including implementation budget)
	MPA Establishment		
a.	MPA assessment	There is community agreement on the site/location of the MPA and a more intensive resource and socio-economic assessment on the agreed MPA site is completed. The findings of the resource and socio-econ assessment are validated with the community.	Indicative location map Resource and socio-econ assessment of the proposed site/location
b.	MPA design and plans, and enforcement protocols	There is community agreement on the size of the proposed marine sanctuary, an MPA design has been prepared and a management plan has been formulated. The site, design and plan are based on the assessment of the site. The design should clearly establish the boundaries of the MPA. The plan should define the institutional/ organizational, administrative and financial arrangements (and good governance mechanisms) for the management of the MPA. It should include policies and enforcement protocols (including patrolling schemes), and provide for an IEC program, the formation of a core group for the management of the MPA and the deputation and training of fish wardens.	 Map and design of the MPA MPA management plan Written enforcement protocols
C.	Municipal ordinance and budget allocation	The SB has issued a resolution adopting the MPA management plan, which includes the budget for MPA management. The SB has also passed an ordinance establishing the boundaries of the marine sanctuary and the enforcement protocols that will be adopted for its protection and management.	 SB resolution adopting the MPA plan, including the budget for its implementation Ordinance passed by the SB establishing the MPA and adopting enforcement protocols
d.	Initial implementation activities	The LGU and the community have initiated some measures to implement the MPA management plan. These measures will include: a. establishment of bouys to mark the boundary of the MPA b. para-legal training and deputation of fish wardens c. regular patrolling d. community IEC	 Bouys established Signages and posting of public announcements Appointment of fish wardens and conduct of para-legal training Regular patrols Community IEC activities

Milestone	Description	Verifiable Outputs
e. Participatory M and E system (with baseline data)	For selected sites: A group within the community has been trained on participatory landed catch monitoring, fish visual census and benthos monitoring and data analysis. There should be an agreed monitoring, feedback and response protocols. Baseline data should have been gathered and at regular periods, thereafter, monitoring activities are undertaken. In five selected sites, benchmarking on fish abundance will be undertaken by an	 Training on participatory M and E Baseline data Periodic monitoring/data collection on agreed indicators (in monitoring protocols)
	institutional LSP, with a follow-up census/assessment a year after.	
III. Fisheries Manage	•	
a. Fishery management assessment	The review, evaluation and validation (through community consultations) of existing fishery management system (including fishery profile) has been conducted.	Assessment of fishery management systems, including a fishery profile
b. Analysis of management options	On the basis of fishery management assessment, the TWG should have identified their management options and have subjected these to cost and return analysis.	Cost and return analysis of fishery management options
c. Validated and legitimized fishery management plan (with budget for implementation)	A written fishery management plan has been completed and affirmed by multisectoral groups and agencies. The SB through a resolution should approve the management plan, which is to contain the protocols for law enforcement, and the proposed user fee schemes and incentive systems. The plan should also include an IEC plan and the budgetary requirements for its implementation. For clusters of LGUs, there should be a MOA for a unified licensing and permit systems and	 Fishery management plan (with protocols, user fee and incentive systems) Documentation of community validation SB resolution adopting the plan, including budget for its implementation For LGU clusters, inter-LGU MOA for joint enforcement of boundaries and unified
d. Ordinances for fishery	the joint enforcement of municipal water boundaries. The SB has issued the necessary fishery regulations and other ordinances relating to	licensing and permit system Ordinances issued to implement the plan
management, law enforcement, user fees and incentive systems (to be categorized by type)	the establishment of user fees and incentive systems. It is expected that good governance practices were followed in the formulation and issuance of the ordinances, and have been incorporated into the implementation arrangements.	For cluster of LGUs, unified licensing and permit system
	For clusters of LGUs, a unified licensing and permit systems should be put into place.	
e. Initial implementation activities	The LGU and the communities have initiated some measures to implement the fishery management plan. These measures may include: a. Establishment of fisherfolk registry b. Formation of fishery enforcement body	 Executive Order or SB resolution creating a fishery enforcement body and appointing fish wardens Fisherfolk registry Conduct of para-legal training Regular patrols
	c. Para-legal training and deputation of fish wardens	Community-level IEC activities

Milestone	Description	Verifiable Outputs
	d. Regular patrolling e. Community IEC The order/resolution creating a fishery enforcement body should have been issued by the LGU. The assistance and active participation of other agencies such as the PNP and Philippine Coastguard as well as civil society will be enjoined. BFAR and other legal resource persons will conduct the training on fishery law	For clusters of LGUs, an inter- LGU/agency fishery law enforcement body
	enforcement.	

Forests and Forestlands Management

Milestone	Description	Verifiable Evidence
I. Forest Land Use Pl		
a. Validated assessment of forests and forestlands status	Thematic maps covering the LGU's forestlands have been completed and validated with the concerned communities; an issues map has been generated using a participatory approach. The DENR PENRO and CENRO must have reviewed the thematic maps; their signatures must appear in the map sheets. The TWG must also have completed the situational analysis of the forestlands.	 Thematic maps of the same scale and configuration; signed by DENR Issues map showing illegal logging hotspots and other issues and conflicts in forestlands Situational analysis report Documentation of community validation exercises
b. Stakeholders consensus on land allocation and sub- watershed prioritization	A multi-stakeholder consensus building exercise has been held where the criteria for land allocation and sub-watershed prioritization were discussed and agreed upon. This activity should have generated a preliminary ranking of the sub-watersheds and a land allocation map, which the TWG can later refine (but should reflect the results of the consensus building exercise). A financial and economic analysis should have been conducted on the proposed land allocation proposals.	 Documentation of the consensus building exercise Ranking of sub-watersheds Land allocation map Financial and economic analysis of proposed land allocation
c. Legitimized FLUP	The FLUP has been presented in a public hearing prior to its presentation to the MDC and SB. The MDC and SB have adopted it for implementation through resolutions. The SB resolution adopting the plan will include the adoption of the proposed implementation budget. The SB resolution should also provide that the SB would include the budget requirements of FLUP implementation in its annual investment plan. Another MOA with DENR will be necessary for the implementation of the FLUP thus the SB will have to authorize the LCE to enter into such agreement.	 FLUP document (final) with detailed plan and budget for Year 1 MDC endorsing the adoption of the plan SB resolution adopting the plan (including the implementation budget)

Milestone	Description	Verifiable Evidence
d. DENR-approved FLUP	The FLUP should contain a detailed plan for Year 1. This may cover activities leading to the issuance of tenure instruments, promotion of investments, and accessing external funding for forest management/ upland development. It should have a corresponding financial plan, which the LGU should agree to fund. The FLUP is presented to DENR CENRO, PENRO and Regions (even before it is legitimized by the LGU) and is subsequently approved by DENR. DENR approval is reflected in a MOA signed by the DENR RED and the LGU LCE indicating, among others, commitment of DENR to issues tenure/allocation instrument in accordance with the plan and for the LGU to provide funds for the processing of tenure/allocation instruments.	Signed MOA between DENR and LGU
II. FFM Implementation		
a. Co-Management agreement	The DENR and LGU co-management agreement is signed to cover specific areas in forestlands. This may be the result of FLUP or of an assessment undertaken by the LGU and DENR (if the LGU decides not to pursue the full FLUP process). The identification of the area for co-management will be in accordance with JMC 2003-01 of DENR and DILG. The signed co-management agreement should provide clearly defined roles, responsibilities and accountabilities of the LGU and DENR. It should have a workplan and budget for its implementation, including shared resources.	 Validated assessment of watershed that will be covered by the comanagement agreement Signed co-management agreement between DENR and LGU Workplan and budget for implementation; resource sharing arrangements
b. Multi-sectoral forest protection groups (formation/ strengthening)	The LGU and DENR agreed to form a multi-sectoral body for the enforcement of forestry laws. Such body has been formed through an Executive Order by the LCE and is given paralegal training. The LGU has committed to provide a budget for the operations of the multi-sectoral group. An incentive system should also be provided for.	 Executive Order creating the multi-sectoral group Para-legal training of members of the multi-sectoral group SB resolution allocating budget for the operations of the multi-sectoral group
c. Tenure Issuance	Actual issuance of allocation/tenurial instrument by DENR, NCIP, OP or Congress consistent with the recommendations in the legitimized and DENR approved FLUP and following TAP enhanced procedures of evaluation and award.	Tenure instrument issued (consistent with FLUP)

Solid Waste Management

	Milestone	Description	Verifiable Evidences
I.	ISWM Planning		
a.	ESWM Board (formation/ strengthening)	If the LGU does not have yet an ESWM Board, the LGU is first assisted in the formal creation of such. If already existing, the LGU is provided assistance in reviewing the composition of the ESWM Board, particularly the selection of	 Executive Order creating or reconstituting the ESWM Board ESWM Board resolution adopting protocols

	Milestone	Description	Verifiable Evidences
		private sector and civil society representatives. The LGU resolution creating or reconstituting/ strengthening the Board should indicate commitment to provide a budget for its operations.	
		An orientation is held for the Board re their functions and responsibilities. The Board has issued a resolution adopting working protocols, which is to include the determination and submission of annual ISWM budget for inclusion in the annual investment plan.	
	Solid waste assessment	The assessment of waste generation and waste management practices in the LGU has been completed. This includes the conduct of sample survey of households and establishments, the seven-day characterization of waste at source and at the disposal site, and the analysis of data generated. Data processing and analysis should have generated the baseline for the waste diversion.	 Waste assessment report (including waste characterization findings) Baseline data on % of waste that is diverted
n	Analysis of waste management options	On the basis of the waste assessment, the various SWM options have been identified and evaluated by the LGU considering various criteria (financial, technical, political, etc). The analysis of options is presented to the ESWM Board and SB to decide on preferred option. The decision-making on the options should be documented. Full-cost accounting, to support the analysis of	 Multi-criteria analysis of management options Preferred management option (with documentation of the process of selecting the preferred option)
(Legitimized plan (with budget allocation)	options will be conducted in selected pilot sites. The written 10-year ISWM plan has been completed. The content should be in accordance with the requirements of RA 9003 and the suggested outline. It must contain a detailed workplan and budget for Year 1. The plan has been presented to the MDC and SB for adoption. The SB adoption of the plan will include adoption of budget for implementation. The SB resolution should also indicate commitment to include budget requirements in annual investment plan.	 10-year ISWM plan (final), with the agreed components MDC resolution endorsing the approval of the plan SB resolution adopting the plan, including budget for its implementation

	Milestone	Description	Verifiable Evidences
II.	ISWM Implementa	tion	
a.	ISWM ordinances	The SB issues ordinances that are consistent with the law and which support the implementation of the ISWM plan. The priority ordinances should have been identified in the plan. TAP-enhanced processes are used in the formulation and issuance of the ordinances.	ISWM ordinances issued by the LGU (to support plan implementation)
b.	Pre-FS of an MRF	The LGU has completed a pre-FS of its proposed MRF (with EcoGov guidelines and training). The LGU has indicated commitment to provide funding (internal budget allocation or seek funding from external sources) for the conduct of the full FS and MRF establishment	MRF Pre-FS study with commitment to fund or seek funding for subsequent activities
C.	Linkages with fund sources	The LGU, with some assistance from EcoGov, has completed and submitted proposals for funding assistance from other donors and SWM financing facilities.	Proposal completed and submitted to donor agencies or SWM financing facilities
d.	Improved procurement and contracting procedures	The LGU has formally adopted TAP- enhanced procurement and contracting procedures. These procedures are contained in a resolution or executive order. The concerned LGU units have been given an orientation on the revised procedures.	 Resolution or executive order adopting TAP- enhanced procurement and contracting procedures Staff orientation on procedures
e.	M and E system	The LGU has committed to conduct annual/semi-annual solid waste assessment to monitor its performance in terms of waste generation and diversion, and has established the system, database and budget for this. LGUs with operational MRFs and disposal facilities establish improved recording systems in these facilities.	 Annual/Semi-annual conduct of waste characterization Waste assessment report, indicating change in % of waste diversion Updated records in MRF and waste disposal sites
f.	Approved disposal site	The responsibility centers for ISWM M and E activities have been defined. The LGU and DENR-MGB have jointly assessed LGU-proposed disposal sites and have come up with a recommended site. The study/site investigation study done by the joint team must be properly documented and signed by the concerned officials.	Joint LGU-DENR/MGB assessment report on disposal site

Annex Table 1A. Target LGUs: Coastal Resource Management (CRM Planning and Fishery Management)

						CRM	Planning Milesto	nes			Fisheries	Management M	Elestones		
Region/Province		Municipality/City	Target Km of Coastline	MOA Signed (Date)	LGU Commitment (P)	Negotiated inter-LGU MW boundaries	Ordinance on establishment and enforcement of MW boundaries	Participatory biophysical and socio-econ assessment	Validated coastal zoning	CRM plan (with budget allocation)	Fishery manage- ment assessment	Analysis of management options	Validated and legitimized fishery management plan	Fishery ordinances; other ordinances on user fees and	initial implementation activities
Western Mindanas															
ARMM	(Augustus)	200.00	Annany (see												
Basian	t. Lamitan	25.00	11/19/02	50,000											
Region 9	all a series and a series and a		A A STATE OF THE SECOND	10.75											
	2. Dimataling	12.50													
THE PERSON NAMED IN	3. Dires	19.70	10/10/02	600,000											
	4. Labargan	6.40	10/10/02	190,000											
	5. Pagadian City	14,70	3100.3709												
	6. San Pablo	15.00	10/10/02	180,000											
	7. Tabina	30.60		180,000											
	8. Tuyuran	4.20		210,000				10							
	9. Dumalnao	15.30		-											
	Provi Gov1/18R		10/10/02	400,000											
Zambo Sibupay		56.14		160,000											
Southern Mindana		.00.14	111231												
	v-CRMP common p	enject areas													
	12. Sta. Cng	100000													
Davis on an	13. Padada														
	14 Digos														
	THE DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO THE PERSO		and the second	1000											
Sub-Total-Mindan	10	199.74	13 LGUs	1,970,000		V						-			
													_		
Central Visayas -	Region 7	1000							_			_	-		
Bohol	1. Talibon	98.90	12/04/02	1,555,000									-		
5,171	Prov1 Gov1	7-1000	12/03/02	1,216,108											
Cebu	2. Poro	65.20										-			
	3. San Francisco	47.20													
	4. Tudels	15.40				V									
	5. Toledo City	27.00		200					_			_	_		
	6. Balamban	20.90							_				-		
Commence of the Commence of th	20 March 1997	10000													
Sub-Total - Visay	35	274.60	1 LGU	2,771,108						200					
			111111111111111111111111111111111111111								-	-			
Central Luzon		20.10													
Aurora	1. San Luis	20.00			_										
22011	2. Baler	30.00													
	3. Dipaculao	n.a.			-										
Sub-Total - Luzon		50.00				The State of the S									
	7		-	-											
Grand Total		524.34	14 LGUs	4,741,108						200					

Annex Table 1B. Target LGUs: Coastal Resource Management (Marine Sanctuaries)

				1 6	MPA Establishment Milestones					
Region/Province		Target Marine Sanctuaries	MOA Signed (Date)	LGU Commitment (P)	MPA design and plans, enforcement protocols	Municipal ordinance and budget allocation	Initial implementation activities	Participatory monitoring and evaluation system; baseline on fish abundance		
Western Mindanad ARMM	1									
Basilan	1. Sumisip	1	11/19/02	100,000		-				
	2. Tipo-tipo	1	11/19/02	185,000						
	3. Lantan	1	11/19/02							
Region 9										
Basilan	4. Isabela City	1	11/19/02	267,428						
Zambo del Sur	5. Dinas	1	10/10/02							
	6. Labangan	1	10/10/02							
	7. San Pablo	1	10/10/02							
	8. Tatina 9. Tukuran	1	10/10/02							
	10. Dumalinao	1	10/10/02							
Touche Otherway		1	4400000	140.000						
Zambo Sibugay	11 R.T. Lim	1	11/06/02	150,000						
	12. Tungawan	1	11/06/02	00.000						
	13. Naga	1	11/06/02	80,000						
Manager Street and	14. Payao	1								
Central Mindanao ARMM			-			,				
C 18. 90'0.991	10.114									
Maguindanao	15; Upi	1								
Region 12	10 1 - L - L - L			100.000						
Sultan Kudarat	16. Lebak	1	10/01/02	160,000						
Southern Mindana			-		_					
	v-CRMP common pr	minet areas) T	-							
	17. Sts. Cncr	opers areasy								
Davad del Sur	18. Padada									
	19. Digos									
Steman and the second	is, oqui									
Sub-Total-Mindana	10	16	13 LGUe	942,428			To some over the last			
DOD TOTAL MINISTRA			12 2004	574,740						
Central Visayas - R	Segion 7		10000000							
Bohoi	1. Talibon	1	12/04/02	**				-		
	2. Poro	- 1		10000						
	3. San Francisco	1								
	4 Tudela	. 1			- 7					
	5. Toleda-City	1								
	6. Balamban	- 1								
October and Provided	The state of the s		100 E10 m							
Sub-Total - Visaya	16	6	1 LGU		1000000			-		
Central Luzon	Section 1991	21 21								
Aurora	1. San Luis	1								
	2 Baler	1								
	3. Dipacular	1								
detection in month	No. 19 Control of the									
Sub-Total - Luzon		3	THE PERSON	Section 1997						
Grand Total	and the same of th	20	14 LGUs							

Region Province				ESWM Board	Solid waste	ng Milestones Analysis of	Legitimized	Linkages with	WM Implements Improved	MandE	Approved
	Municipality/Oity	MOA Signed (Oute)	Commitment (P)	formation/ strengthening	assessment (with waste characte- rization and baseline data)	SWM options	(with budget allocation)	fund sources	procurement and contracting procedures	system.	disposal sit (with ECC application
Western Mindanao						1					
ARMM	* T 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Luines	20.000				_			_	_
Basilan B	1 Lattices	11/19/02	35,000					_			_
Hagion 9 Bastan	T install Ct.	1111000	201 240					_		_	_
	Z. Isabela City	11/19/02	201/040	_				_		_	_
Zamboanga del Sur	1. Papatien City	_		-				_			
Zanitoanga Situpey	S. Busp	_						_		_	
2 a	a many	_									_
Central Mindanao					_			_			_
ARMM											
Maguindanas	G. Sultan Kadarat	09/05/02	92,900								
Region 12	- Street Postage St.	CON ELECTRIC	46,000								
CONTRACT OF	7. Cotabete City										
N. Cotatieto	R. Kidopawan Oily	09/26/02	68,000								
S. Cotobato	9. Korpnadar City	12/04/02	283,500								
Sultan Kudorat	10. Isalon	11/06/02	500,000								
	11. Tacutong City	10/14/02	574,000								
	12 Lebek	10/01/02	160,000								
	13. Kelamaning										
Region 18											
Largo del Norto	14. Linamon										
	15. Tubod										
	16. Kapatagan										
and the second second	The Property	-	-								
Sub-Total - Mindanau		# LGON	1,914,440								
Central Visayas - Regio											
Sohal	1. Tagollaran City										_
	Davis Pangles										
	S. Panger							-			
	Coreta Cores		_								_
	E. Morbojos			_							
	7. Baclayon										
	f. Africantave										
	R. Talbon	12/04/02	850,000								
	10. Jappa	09/30/02	136,000								
	11. Duero	09/30/02	115,000								
	Provit Govit	12/03/02	1,183,892								
Negros Ortental	12. Targay City									-	
	13. Durnaguete Oily										
10///32	14. Basawan City										
Cebu	15. Danan City			1							
77701177	16. Lapu-lapu City										
	tion living mile										
Sub-Total - Visuryors		3 LGUs	2,284,892	No. of Concession,							
						- 0					
Northern Luzon											
Nieva Vizcaya	1. Bayontong										
and the second second	2 Bambang		-								
	1. Quegos										
	4. Dupax del Sur										
	5 Hagobag										
Quiring	n Selping 7 Diffus										
ADMIN.	ft. Maddein										
	9. Cabarogue										
tsabeta	10. Sentago City										
38000	in periods city										
Settral Lugge											
Sentiral Luisse Numb Ecita	tt: Son Jose City										
Dentiral Luzion Nurvio Ecija	11: San Jose City										
Nueva Ecija	11: San Jose City										
Central Luzon Nuevo Ecips Sub-Tobel - Lucon	11: Son Jose City										

Annex Table 2. Target LGUs: Forests and Forestland Management

				19		FLUP Mile	The second secon	-	12000000	
Region/Province	Municipality/City	Area of Forestlands (Ha)	MOA Signed (Date)	LGU Commitment (P)	Validated assessment of forests and forestlands status; baseline on hotspots	Stakeholders consensus on land allocation and sub- watershed prioritization	Legitimized FLUP (with budget allocation)	DENR- approved FLUP	Co-mgt agreement issued	Multi- sectoral forest protection group
Western Mindanao										
ARMM	- Control of the Cont		warm cod	The same of the						43
Basilan	1. Sumsip	18,365	11/19/02	200,000						
	2. Tipo-tipo	187	11/19/02	185,000						
OWNERS STREET	3. Lamitan	1,840	11/19/02	50,000						
Region 9		(2000)	THE WORLD							
Basilan	4. Isabela City	5,750	11/19/02	230,180						
Central Mindanao					_					
ARMM	Contraction of the Contraction o			7.000				11.		(C
Lanao del Sur	5. Wao	17,000	07/31/02	455,000						1
Region 10	- 1780	11,000	70000					-		
Lanso del Norte	6. Higan City	54,440								
Region 12	u. ngan cay	34,440								1
Sultan Kudarat	7. Kalamansig	44,000	10/01/02	300,000						
Strain Khoanar	8. Lebak	30,932	18/01/02	517,000						
40 00 00 00 00		9,000	10/01002	217,000						
North Cotabato	9. Kidapawan City	9,000		0.0000000						
Sub-Total - Mindan	30	181,514	7 LGUs	1,937,180						
Central Visayas - R	nation 7							-	_	
		2.063	12/04/02	570,200						
Bohol	San Miguel	3,404	12/04/02	981,000						
	2. Talibon Provi Govit	2,404	12/03/02	600,000						_
41 87 77		46,098	12/03/02	900,000						
Negros Oriental	J. Sta Catalina									
	Bayawan City	19,532			_					
	5. Basay	16,653								
	6. Dauin	3,535								
	7. Zamboongulta	3,790							_	
Cebu	8. Alcoy	4,505					_		_	
	9. Dalaguete	6,408							_	
	10.Balamban	8,845							_	
	11.Toledo City	4,264	-						-	
Sub-Total - Visayas		119,097	2 LGUs	2,151,200						
Northern Luzon										
Nueva Vizcaya	1. Dupax Sur.	30,000								
rejesa vizcaya	2. Dupax Norte	20,000								
	3. Kasibu	20,000	-							
	4. Sta Fe	9,000								
	5. Aritao	4,000								7
		10,000								7
Quirino	6. Quezon 7. Cabarroquis	4,000								
Central Luzon	8. Baler/San Luis									
PARTONI	a. Darendan Lus	n.a,						0		
Sub-Total - Luzon		97,000				7-1-14				
Grand Total		397,611	9 LGUs	4,088,380			9			

Tracking Form for Advocacy Coalition Building

League/Federation/ Coalition/Organization	Status of Agreement with EcoGov	EcoGov Support Provided	Advocacy/Policy Support Provided by League/ Federation/Coalition/ Organization
National Level			
League of Municipalities of the Philippines			
Regional Level			
1. MINDACOMNET			
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